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## The Evening Star.

No. 14,606.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

WAR SPIRIT RISING

Rush of Volunteers to Enlist in British Army.

SEVERAL PEERS AMONG NUMBER

Forebodings in London Over Dearth of News From Front.

TELEGRAM FROM METHUEN

LONDON. December 21.-There was no news from South Africa up to 3 p.m. today, other than fragments of disconnected stor-les of past events. This silence is having the natural effect of creating forebodings. The splendid patriotism of volunteers con

tinues to be evidenced on all sides. The newspapers note with satisfaction the effect that this display of British spirit and to command is having on continental crit-ics. The Westminster Gazette, however sounds a note of alarm. It thinks the me ment is peculiarly unpropitious to send abroad the home defenders, since no one is quite easy as to the effect the proceedings in South Africa will have on Great Britain's European neighbors.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatric went by train from Windsor to Farnbor ough this morning, and spent an hour with ex-Empress Eugenie.

Queen Annoyed at Rumors.

The queen has been greatly annoyed by the unfounded statements that she is in iil health and perpetually weeping. A para graph contradicting these stories appears in the papers, which add that it has never been her majesty's habit to "display grieflike a hysterical school girl."

Belated stories from Chieveley camp. Na tal, all concur in saying the British did marvels in an impossible situation. The oldest war correspondents say they never

oldest war correspondents say they never saw anything comparable with the bravery of the men and officers. The naval contingent created an immense furore, engaging the Boers single-handed and halling shrapnel and lyddite shells on the fortifications north of the town, in a vain effort to silence the murderous fire of the Boers, while the British forced the passage of the river.

The advance of the 2h Brigade along the road leading to the bridge, in the face of a deadly fusifiade, is described as magnificent. The Eritish forced their way across the fire zone under a perfect storm of bullets from the invisible Boers. The patter of the bullets on the dry plain, it is added, raised the dust like honey raindrops on water. The heat throughout was intense. There are many stories of special acts of bravery.

Several Peers Volunteer.

Several Peers Volunteer.

tenant in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, and Africa, will take with him fifteen men and serses of his troop. He will personally fur-

The Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Londsdale and Viscount Gaiway are among the other members of the aristocracy who have volunteered for service in the campaign against the Boers.

Telegram From Gen. Methuen. The war office has received the following from Gen. Forestier-Walker, the British

commander at Cape Town; "CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, Dec. 20. Methuen wires that he has received a rude reply from Gen. Cronje respecting his representations as to Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell, saying that this officer is regarded as a spy. Gen. Cronje also states he will hold no further communication with Methuen."

On December 18 the British war office re-

day. December 11, from Gen. Forester-Walker:
"Methuen reports that Lieut, Chandos-Pele-Gell was taken prisoner last Thurs-day when going to meet a flag of fruce. He was waving his handkerchief in response

Reconnaissance in Boer Territory. TULI, Monday, December 11, via Louren

zo Marquez, Saturday, December 16 -Col of horsemen, has returned here after He reached a point fifty miles from Pieters burg, in the South African republic, bur found no Boers, the country being seem-ingly empty of men.

LONDON, December 21.—The Allan line steamers Laurentian, Parisian and Pomer-unian have been chartered by the govern-ment for the purpose of conveying Cana-dian troops to South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, December 21.-As a result the inquiry into the disaster to the Brit-transport Ismore, which went ashore or crocks in St. Helena bay December 3 captain has had his certificate si for six months.

The Cunard line steamer Umbria, which arrived here December 19 from New York, has also been chartered by the British government for use as a troop ship.

English Spy in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio. December 21.-John

P. Hayes, an English spy, is reported by the Irish Americans of this city to be here to gather information concerning the re cruiting of soldlers in this part of the state for service in the Transvaal. He came direct from Philadelphia. The Boer aid movement here has become somewhat formidable and the presence of Hayes will have the effect of rendering operations less

MILWAUKEE'S PROSPECTS BEST.

Committee Sanguine of Securing the

Democratic Convention. MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 21.—The committee having charge of the work to bring the national democratic convention to Milwaukee insists that the chances of this city are still the best. Mayor Rose is going east to do missionary work for the cause. He said:

"I will leave for Washington on January 15 and will see the democratic members of Congress in the interest of Milwaukee. From Washington I will go through Mary land, Delaware, New Jersey and New and I may possibly visit some of the New England cities for the purpose of seethe national committeemen of those es, or as many of them as I am able to find. From the assurances that the le committee have received I feel that have an excellent chance of securing

ALIVE, RICH AND MARRIED.

Dr. Lucila Day Surprises Friends Who Thought Her Dead.

CHICAGO, December 21.-A romantie story of the gold fields of Alaska developed today, when Dr. Luella Day, who two years ago left here for the Klondike and whose death in a snow slide later was generally believed, entered the Auditorium Hotel and was registered by Edward Mc Connell, also a "Klondiker," as his wif-Connell, also a "Klondiker," as his wife. Mrs. McConnell "struck it rich" near Daw-son, and her husband, who met and mar-ried her there, owns several rich claims.

Many Members of Congress Called to Give Greetings.

Christmas Boxes Are Already Arriving-Mr. Hahn of Ohio Talks on the Vice Presidency.

Many senators and representatives called non the President today to pay their respects and extend their Christmas greetings before leaving for their homes to spend th tative Richardson democratic leader of the House, accompanied by Representatives McClellan of New York and Stallings of Alabama Mr. Stallings is the leading democratic candidate for governor of Alabama to succeed Governor Johnson, who is making a strong fight to succeed Senator Mor-

The President is very cordial in his reponses to these evidences of good will. sponses to these evidences of good with He appears to be enjoying exceptionally good health. He neglects no opportunity to get out of the White House for a brisk walk in the bracing air. This morning he took a long stroll with Secretary Wi son.

Christmes Boxes Coming.

Many Christmas boxes are already be-ginning to reach the White House containing gifts for President and Mrs. McKinley, and it is supposed that gifts are already or their way to their destination from the White House

Owing to Mrs. McKinley's health no ex-Owing to Mrs. McKinleys nearth no ex-tensive preparations are making for the Christmas celebration. Miss Grace McKin-ley and Miss Sarah Duncan, nleces of Pres-ident and Mrs. McKinley, will be guests at the White House during the holidays, but it is not known yet whether they will ar-rive in time for the Christmas dinner with the President and Mrs. McKinley.

Root for Vice President.

William Hahn, former republican state chairman of Ohio, was at the White House today. Talking of political matters, he said: "The country is disposed to concede the republican vice presidential nomination to New York. I think Secretary Root to New York. I think Secretary Root would be the ideal man for the nomination, although Lieutenant Governor Woodruff has made a splendid presiding officer. The New York republicans will select the man they think best qualified for the place." Senator Perkins of California was at the White House, with Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Vogelsang of California.

TO MAKE A BOULEVARD.

Heavy Teams to Be Kept Off Pennsylvania Avenue During Certain Hours.

A movement is on foot in Congress to make a houlevard of Pennsylvania avenue by prohibiting wagons, carts and business vehicles from using that street during certain hours of the day. The proposition originated among members of the House District committee, by whom it has been discussed informally, but it is said that a number of senators to whom the subject has been broached have signified their concurrence in the proposed undertaking.

The idea is to secure legislative action which will authorize the Commissioners to fix regulations to limit the traffic on this main highway of the city by prohibiting heavy vehicles to use the street, say after o'clock in the morning and until dark. It is urged in behalf of the plan that

travel on Pennsylvania avenue is congested by the unnecessary presence of numbers of hauling teams, which crowd off the carhauling teams, which crowd off the carriages and lighter vehicles which of necessity have to go on the avenue. There is a
great deal of travel between the Capitol,
depots and market and uptown points along
this street. Another plea for the change is
that the safety of the throngs of people on
the avenue would be conserved by keeping
off the heavy teams.

Some of the members of the committee
who are interesting themselves in the matter have made observations in the last few

er have made observations in the last few lays and say they were surprised to see he amount of heavy travel on the avenue. They say it is a common sight to see string of five or six sand or gravel wago tring of five or six sand or gravel wagons, or half a dozen carts in a line, pushing hrough the avenue, when they might as well be using a side street for east and vest travel. Lumber teams and wagons hauling railroad from, taking up a great leaf of room, jog along, they say, impeding he movements of other vehicles and adding to the danger and discomfort of every one.

This could be avoided, it is urged, by re-pairing such vehicles to take other streets without delaying their own progress, and he avenue could then be converted into a avenue could then be converted into a ving boulevard. The proposition will be sught before the House District commit-officially when Congress reconvenes.

FERRY TO ALEXANDRIA.

Representative Rixey Introduces Bill Asking for Estimates.

Mr. Rixey of Virginia has introduced a esolution providing "That the Secretary of War be requested to have prepared, for the information of the river and harbor ommittee, estimates for the improvement of the Potomac river for a ferry from the foot of King street in Alexandria, Va., to the Maryland or District of Columbia shore."

Also a resolution asking for estimates for the improvement of Great Hunting creek, a branch of the Potomac river, in Fairfax county, Va.

ENTRANCE TO THE DISTRICT.

Rights Wanted by the Falls Church and Potomac Railway Company. Mr. Rixey of Virginia has introduced a bill in the House (H. R. 4921) authorizing the Falls Church and Potomac Railway Company to extend their railway, for street railway purposes only, into and within the District of Columbia, beginning at the proposed terminus of the main line of the railway in Virginia on the west side of Little river, thence across the marshes of that part or arm of the Potomac river known as Little river to or near the south end of Analostan Island to the shore line of the proposed new west bank of the Poomac river, thence by a suitable steam ferry across the river to New Hampshire avenue and the foot of E street northwest extended to the river, thence along the line of New Hampshire avenue to the line line of New Hampshire avenue to the line of F street, thence along the line of F street to Virginia avenue, thence along the line of Virginia avenue to E street, thence along the line of E street to 17th street, thence along the line of E street to 17th street to B street, and thence along the line of B street to the west building line of 9th street to the west building line of 9th street northwest. No freight trains shall be carried on E street, 17th, 27th or B streets, and no horses, overhead trolley or steam locomotive shall be used.

REVOLT QUICKLY CRUSHED. Minister Hunter Describes an Upris-ing in Guatemala.

The attempt at revolution in Guatemala has come to an end, according to advices to the State Department from United States Minister Hunter. He cables that on the 14th instant the rebels seized the town of Tacona, near the Mexican border. The government troops soon surrounded the place and captured nearly all of the insurgents, bringing the revolution to a sudden termi-

AT THE WHITE HOUSE THE LAWTON FUND

Many Expressions of Sympathy Received by Gen. Corbin.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY COMING IN

Secretary Root's Official Order Announcing the General's Death.

THE PRESIDENT'S FEELING

Adjutant General Corbin, the head of the emmittee charged with the collection of funds for the benefit of the family of the sions of sympathy and of willingness to cooperate from all quarters of the country Some of these are accompanied by contriutions of money, and altogether there is promise of a generous response to the ommittee's appeal issued yesterday. Charles King, who served under Gen, Lawton in the Philippines, has telegraphed from Milwaukee that the committee might count on a proper response from that city to the appeal. Lieut. Col. Trumann, late of the North Dakota Volunteers, which organiza-North Dakota Volunteers, which organiza-tion was also part of Lawton's original command, has also telegraphed an expres-sion of the deep sorrow felt by the entire state of North Dakota at the death of Gen. Lawton, while the brokerage firm of Worden & Co. of New York, the head of which is a son of the late Admiral Worden, has voluntarily undertaken to collect funds or the stock exchange. The committee aim to collect at least \$25,000, which sum, it is hoped, will be sufficient to defray the mortheped, will be sufficient to defray the mort-gage on the Lawton property at Redlands and still leave a sufficient fund to defray the immediate necessities of the family.

Money Coming In. The first contribution in Washington came from a clerk in the War Depart-ment, who contributed \$2.00 from his salary to start the list of contributors.

Gen. Corbin received a telegram from

Gen. R. Alger, saying: "I send \$100 for the Lawton fund, I hope there will be such a generous response all over the country to the committee's appeal that the deveted wife and children of the gallant ofcer will be placed beyond the possibility

ficer will be placed beyond the possibility of want."

Major Gen. Shafter, at San Francisco, telegraphed that he was distressed beyond measure to hear of Gen. Lawton's death, and saying that he will do everything in his power to help Mrs. Lawton.

A telegram was received from Mr. C. H. Hamilton of Milwaukee saying that the citizens of that city authorized him to offer \$1,000 as a nucleus of a fund for the widow and family of Gen. Lawton.

Gen. Corbin receivel a telegram from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, who does not wish his name made public, contributing \$1,000 to the Lawton fund.

Other contributions received this morning are as follows: Secretary John Hay, \$100; Arsistan Secretary H. C. Taylor, \$100; Mrs. Addison Porter, \$100; McCoskry Butt of New York, \$100.

The Riggs National Bank of this city has

Yew York, \$100.

The Riggs National Bank of this city has been designated as the depository of the Lawton fund.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards of the 45th Volunteer Infantry (captain 10th Infantry), who has been temporarily acting as Gen. Lawton's chief of staff, has been instructed by the Secretary of War to superintend the transportation of Gen. Lawton's remains and accompany them to this country.

country.

Gen. Corbin received a telegram this afternoon from Col. Seyburn of the inspector general's department, contributing \$100 for "Brave old Lawton."

A subscription of \$50 was received from Mr. J. A. Porter of this city.

Star Will Receive Contributions. The Evening Star Company contributed \$50 to the fund and will acknowledge subscriptions sent to The Star office.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Secretary Root's Regret at the Death The following general order to the army nnouncing the death of Gen. Lawton was

ssued this afternoon: "WAR DEPARTMENT "WASHINGTON, December 21, 1809. "With deep regret the Secretary of Wa

inounces the death on the field of battle of Henry W. Lawton, major general of clunteers, and colonel and inspector gencal of the regular army. "On the 18th of April, 1861, three days

after President Lincoln's first call for vol-unteers in the war for the Union, at the unters in the war for the Union, at the age of eighteen, he collisted as a private in the 9th Indiana Volunteers. He served with his regiment in the field in the Army of the Tennessee throughout that war, and at its close was mustered out, at the age of twenty-two, as lieutenant colonel, after being brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious service and awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry.

"He was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army on the 28th of July, 1866, and served in the infantry until 1869, then in the cavalry until 1888, and thereafter as inspector general until the com-

after as inspector general until the com mencement of the war with Spain. mencement of the war with Spain.
"He was repeatedly commended in general orders for vigilance and zeal, rapically and persistence of pursuit." for great skill, perseverance and gallantry in services on the frontier against hostile Indians.

perseverance and gallantry' in services on the frontier against hostile Indians.

"Upon the declaration of war with Spain he was made brigadier general, and on the Sth of July following major general of volunteers. His nomination for brigadier general of the regular army was determined upon and was ready to be sent to the Senate upon the day of his death. He commanded the 2d Division of the 5th Army Corps in the Cuban campaign, rendering distinguished service in the battles before Santiago, and subsequently commanded the Department of Santiago and the 4th Army Corps. On the 18th of March, 1839, he assumed command of the 1st Division of the Sth Army Corps in the Philippine Islands, and remained in command of this avision in practically continuous and most eventful service in the field until he fell, on the 18th of December, 1839, pierced by an insurgent bullet while leading his trooms pages.

sin Army Corps in the Philippine Islands, and remained in command of this Givision in practically continuous and most eventful service in the field until he fell, on the 18th of December, 1899, pierced by an insurgent bullet while leading his troops near San Mateo, on the Island of Luzon.

"The swift and resistless movement of his column up the Rio Grande and across the northern boundary of the plain of central Luzon, which had just been completed, was the chief factor in the destruction of the insurgent power, and was the crowning achievement of his arduous life.

"He fell in the fullness of his powers, in the joy of conflict, in the consciousness of assured victory. He leaves to his comrades and his country the memory and the example of dauntless courage, of unsparing devotion to duty, of manly character, and of high qualities of command which and of high qualities of command which inspired his troops with his own indomita-ble spirit
"The flag will be placed at half staff

The mag will be placed at half staff and thirteen minute guns will be fired at every military post and station on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days. "ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

GEN. LAWTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Lawton will certainly not be filled until

after the funeral services over his remains

No Appointment Will Be Made Until It is said at the War Department that the vacancy in the list of major generals of volunteers caused by the death of Gen.

at Manila, prior to their transportation to the United States. It is generally conceded among well-informed officers of the army in this city that the appointment will go either to Gen. John C. Bates, Gen. S. B. M. Young or Gen. Lloyd Wheaton. These officers hold the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and each has distinguished himself in active military service in the Philippine Islands. All three are booked for recognition for their distinguished services, and the two not selected for appointvices, and the two not selected for appointment as major general of volunteers will eventually be made brigadier generals in the regular establishment. Gen. Young, who was one of Gen. Lawton's principal assistants, is generally conceded to be his most probable successor. It is also understood that Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, who has been chief of staff to Gen. Brooke, commanding the division of Cuba, is likely to be relieved of duty in that division in a short time and given an important command with the army in the Philippines. Gen. Chaffee is colonel of the 8th Cavalry, and has had considerable experience in the operations against the Indians in the far west. Like Gen. Lawton, he is a fighter pure and simple, and he has many of the other characteristics of the deceased soldier. A Difference of Opinion Among

Gen. Lawton held the office of inspecto Gen. Lawton held the office of inspector general, with the rank of colonel, in the regular establishment. His death makes the following promotions in that department: Lieut. Col. Peter A. Vroom, to be colonel: Maj. Charles H. Heyl, to be lieutenant colonel. A vacancy is thus created in the list of majors and inspectors general, which will probably be filled by transfer from the line.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS. Secretary Root's Tribute to the Mem-

ory of Gen. Lawton.
Secretary Root has made the following statement in regard to the death of Gen.

Lawton: called irreparable as in the case of Gen. Lawton's death, because he not only possessed the highest so dierly qualities, but the process of selection by actual experience have brought about universal recognition of these qualities while he was in the full vigor of life, so that the opportunity for great usefulness and the highest commands lay before him. He had nignest commands tay before him. He had not merely the quality of courage, but the quality of command, which inspired his troops with his indomitable will and disregard for danger. When the story of his march through central and northern Luzon in the autumn of 1800 comes to be written I believe that the crowning achievement of his life of strenuous and noble service will be deemed to add luster to American arms and secure for him an enduring place as one of the heroic figures of American hisone of the heroic figures of American his-

The President's Sympathy. The President yesterday afternoon se the following telegram to Gen. Otis: EXECUTIVE MANSION,

December 20, 1899. Maj. Gen. Otis, Manila:

I have learned with inexpressible sorrow of the death of Maj. Gen. Lawton, and ask to share with the officers and men of the Sth corps in their grief. One of the most Sth corps in their grief. One of the most gallant officers of the army has fallen. At the time the sad news came to us his nomination as brigadier general of the regular army was already made for transmission to the Senate, but no rank can chance his fame.

He rose from the ranks of the 9th Indiana Volunteer infantry, filling every grade in the service to that of major general of volunteers, and in three wars was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty.

calamity. At the front and in the very eyof danger, the post he always sought for himself, our prince of fighters has fallen. In him the army loses a mighty inspiraion, the public a sure bulwark of confl dence. Fearless, impetuous and always suessful, so that his very name was in itself the strength of legions. Lawton was always noble and attractive man, a kind general, sympathetic, loyal and honorable, the very lower of American manhood. His power, letermination, simplicity, straightforward ss and intuitive sympathy made a combination of qualities peculiarly effective for lealing with orientals.

"From the moment of his arrival in Ma niia he enjoyed the confidence and affection of Americans, as he soon won not only the fear, but the respect of the Filipinos Fighter though he was, no man more loval fear, but the respect of the Filipinos. Fighter though he was, no man more loyal-ity or cordially adopted the policy of con-ciliating the Filipinos. That clear mind and sound heart soon discerned that force was not the was not the sole solution of our problem here. He heartily advocated displacemen there. He heartily advocated displacement of military power by civil government, in which the natives should manage their own affairs throughout all the regions in which American sovereignty had been established. "Had he lived, I think no man would have contributed more to the pacification of the Filipinos, which is the grave problem now confronting us. But it has been otherwise decreed. The hero's work is done. The nation mourns, and has ampie cause to wise decreed. The hero's work is done
The nation mourns, and has ample cause t mourn him. I lay my wreath lovingly and reverently on his bler, and my heart goes out in deepest sympathy to his noble wife, who, with her fatherless children, is now so desolate and sorrowful in the Philippines."

SENTENCE REDUCED.

American to Be Imprisoned in Colombia for Murder.

United States Minister Hart at Cartagens as cabled the State Department that the supreme court has confirmed the sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment imposed upon the American, Randolph, for the murder of a German citizen named Simmons in the interior of Colombia. Randolph was first sentenced to death. His sentence was then commuted to imprisonment for life, and finally this was reduced to imprisonment for fourteen years. His friends have succeeded in enlisting the active efforts of the State Department in his behalf, and through counsel employed by the United States minister an effort was made to reopen the case and secure Randolph's re lease. This effort has failed for the tim being, and it remains for the State Depart ment to devise further measures in hi case.

PROTEST WILL BE MADE.

the Facts Are as Reported About Seizures of American Flour. In the absence of a formal complaint th

State Department officials do not care to express a specific opinion in the case of he reported seizures of American flour by British cruisers off the South African coas under suspicion that it was intended for the Transvaal; but under the general rule adopted by our government and adhered to by most other civilized governments to by most other civilized governments merchandise of this description sent by one neutral nation to another, as in the case of the United States and Portugal, is absolutely exempt from seizure, and if the facts are as represented in the statement from New York touching this particular seizure a vigorous protest will be lodged. **NEW APPORTIONMENT** 

Plan to Reduce Representation in Southern States.

CENSUS STATISTICS TO BE COMPILED

Republican Leaders.

CRUMPACKER'S BILL

The first step in the direction of carrying out the idea long entertained by prominent republicans of reducing the representation of some of the southern states in Congress has been taken. Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, a member of the census committee, has introduced a bill requiring the director of the census to compile statistics to be used by the census committee in preparing the next reapportionment bill. These statistics would show the election laws of the states in question, so far as they affect the disqualification of voters; also the number of white and colored voters in each state, with the number of votes actually east in 1896 and 1898.

The plan of reapportionment contemplates reducing the congressional representation of the states in some kind of proportion to the number of votes cast, if the figures show that voters are disqualified and pre-vented from exercising the right of fran-

A Difference of Opinion. Chairman Hopkins of the census committee is avowedly in favor of the plan, and it is also indorsed by some of the republican campaign managers who have practical

knowledge of conditions in the south.

On the other hand, some republicans balk On the other hand, some republicans balk at the proposition. They say that it will be had politics to do anything at this time to alienate the influential faction of gold democrats, expansionists and protection democrats in the Lorder states and industrial southern states who now evidence a leaning toward the republican party. They fear that if Mr. Crumpacker's plan prevails these men will be uriven back into the these men will be oriven back into the democratic organization, swallowing free silver, free trade and anything else as an alternative to losing representation in the

House.

The republican managers, however, are very much in earnest, and it is certain that the proposition will be brought up for consideration, if it gets no further than a republican caucus.

Mr. Crumpacker's Bill. Mr. Crumpacker's bill in full is as fol-

"That the director of the census shall compile, in convenient form, the election and registration laws of the several states n so far as they affect the qualification of voters, and he shall collect statistics showing the number of registered voters, white chance his fame.

He rose from the ranks of the 9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, filling every grade in the service to that of major general of volunteers, and in three wars was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty.

"The country mourns the death of this intrepid leader. Convey to Mrs. Lawton my heartfelt sympathy in her overshadowing affliction.

(Signed) "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

LAWTON FAVORED CONCILIATION.

Prof. Schurman Tells of His Attitude Toward Filipinos.

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell, the head of the Philippine commission, said in an interview relative to the death of Maj. Gen. Lawton:

"The country mourns the death of this intrepid leader. Convey to Mrs. Lawton my heartfelt sympathy in her overshadowing affliction.

(Signed) "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

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President J. G. Schurman of Cornell, the head of the Philippine commission, said in an interview relative to the death of Maj. Gen. Lawton: and colored, respectively, in each state,

"Gen. Lawton's death is a great public TO RATIFY RECIPROCITY TREATY. Bill Introduced in the French Cham-

ber of Deputies. A bill submitting the Franco-American reciprocity treaty to the approval of the French parliament was introduced yester-

lay in the chamber of deputies. The preamble goes on to explain that the reaty is the result of two years' work. It ays that while pressed to retaliate against the restrictions of the Dingley tariff, the government deemed a resort to diplomacy preferable, in view of "our traditional sympathies for the republic of the United States and due consideration for our true economic interests."

It then recapitulates the main points of he provisional arrangement of May 5, 1898 which opened the way for further negotiations, as French imports into the United States, relieved from the tariff, increased 80 per cent.

Such American productions as cast iron, eather articles and machine tools, "in leather articles and machine tools, "in which American manufacturers possess a distinct superiority and which constitute a danger to French industry," are, the preamble points out, still excluded from the minimum tariff. Moreover, agricultural and cattle products are similarly excluded, "in order to protect the French from formidable American competition."

"This result," says the preamble, "is all the more important because Mr. Kusson.

This result, says the preamble, "is all the more important because Mr. Kasson made pressing demands on behalf of American agriculture. The French ambassador was not only able to resist them, but even obtained useful reductions in favor of French agricultural products exported to the United States, such as olive oil and preserved vegetables."

The preamble compares the respective advantages gained by the contrasting parties. The preamble compares the respective ad-rantages gained by the contracting parties,

antoges gained by the centracting parties, aying.
"Only 4 per cent of American products, ralue 25,000,000 francs, benefit, the American gain being 1,077,450 francs annually, shile over 53 per cent of French products, ralue 156,940,000 francs, benefit, the French 156,940,000 francs, benefit, the eing 5,219,294 francs annually. gain being 5,219,294 francs annually."

After particularly calling attention to the mportant fact that the concessions obtained by France are exclusive and should tren endously increase French exports, while at the same time the treaty is so arranged as to prevent an American invasion of French markets, the preamble conclude:

"The government at the White House in "The government at the White House in signing with us this treaty have shown their desire to reserve to French commerce the first fruits of the tariff concessions which the Dingley bill authorized to be granted to foreign powers. This action gives the treaty a value it would be impossible to misunderstand, and makes this document a work which should draw closer at the same time the economic relations of the two peoples and the political affinities of the two republics."

Personal Mention.

Captain William Dubols, chief usher at the White House, returned to his duties this morning after a three months' ill-Howard and Louis Martin, sons of Colo

nel Martin, are home from college for the Christmas holidays. Mr. Sanders Garland is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Hill of Baltimore, Md. Capt. Munson's New Butles. Captain Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon, in addition to his present duties at Washington barracks, D. C., has been

He is an Object of Great Interest in the

MR. CLARK OF MONTANA

Senate.

Charges That the Committee on Elections Will Investigate After the Holidays.

W. A. Clark of Montana is an object of exhaustless interest in the Senate, being the man who is worth more millions than any other member of that sometimes called national "millionaires' club." It is really not right to call the Senate the "million-aires' club," for there are actually but a few of the body entitled to the distinction of being counted as millionaires. A ma jority of the Senate is composed of men who would feet it a privilege to be even associated with a man known to be worth a million. W. A. Clark would not begin to attract as much attention on Wall scree or in the stock exchange as he does in the Senate by reason of his wealth. There are several rich men in Congress, but their number is not so great as to make them ommonplace and to deprive them of the distinction and deference due to men of

inancial importance. Senator Clark of Montana is not a very Senator Clark of Montana is not a very impressive looking man. The conventional bust of Dickens sold by Italians on the street makes a very good likeness of Clark of Montana. Charges of "benevolent assimilation" of the Montana legislature have been made against him, and all this makes him a figure of great interest in the Senate. The first request of visitors in the gallery is to have him pointed out to them, or, if there is no one to do the pointing, they study their diagrams of the Senate and try to guess which one of the distinguished looking men in the pit below them is he. If they are utter strangers they are more than apt, looking for the most impressive figures on the floor, to settle upon Morgan or Jones of Arkansas or Burrows—men who have hardly a penny over and above their salary—as having most the appearance of a millionaire. That is just how little people can judge from appearances. Clark is the least likely looking man in the worth from eighty to a hundred millions.

His Case Before the Elections Committee. Clark's case will come before the com

nittee on privileges and elections for very serious consideration very soon after the holidays. That he secured the election is conceded, and the question to be considered is what privileges a man worth so many millions may enjoy.

The contest before the committee will either fall flat by reason of failure to pro-duce proof of charges or it will be one of

others at \$10,000; in others at \$5,000, and so on down to as low as \$2,000. The allegation made is not that Clark himself paid these sums of money to the persons named, but that certain persons named in the memorial paid out the money in his behalf.

What Clark's Friends Say.

Mr. Clark's friends represent the charges as being without foundation and as inspired by personal spite. The Senate committee will examine carefully into the matter, sending for many witnesses. Two members of the committee have been designated to puss upon the list of witnesses to be brought here from Montana. It is expected that this will prove one of the most cele-brated cases ever brought before the Sen-

GOVERNMENT OF TUTUILA. Natives Likely to Be Allowed a Large Degree of Freedom.

The State Department has had no mes-sage from United States Consul Osborne at Apia to confirm the reports of fresh trouble in Samoa, and this fact is regarded as sufficient to show that any slight disturbance that may have occurred has been very much exaggerated in the report. The officlass are confident that whatever trouble may occur will not be chargable to the German officials, as the German government is quite as anxious as our own that the pending treaty providing for a permanent settlement of the whole Samoan question shall not be endangered at this critical stage.

As soon as the treaty is ratified by the Senate it will be in order for the President Senate it will be in order for the President to devise some means for the government of the Island of Tutuila, which will become the exclusive possession of the United States. The disposition is to interfere as little as possible with the natives inhabiting the island, who number about 8,000, and as the primary object of the acquisition of Tutuila was the establishment of an important coaling and naval station in that quarter of the globe, it is probable that the United States government will have its principal representative in the person of a naval governor, corresponding to Capt. naval governor, corresponding to Capt, Leary, who has thus far acquitted himself with credit on the Island of Guam.

PREFERENCE GIVEN VETERANS. oldiers, Sallors and Marines in the Executive Departments.

Mr. Grout of Vermont has introduced

bill in the House providing "That in every executive department of the United States government and in each and every branch hereof, whether reached by competitive or non-competitive examinations under the civil service laws (in which case the rules and regulations effecting the same shall so provide), honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served as such be tween April 12, 1861, and August 26, 1865, shall be certified and preferred for appoint ment to and retention in employment in the public service, and for promotion therein age, loss of limb, or other physical impair age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And persons thus preferred shall not be removed from their positions except for good cause, upon charges and after a hearing. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed." designated as the commanding officer of the Hospital Corps company of instruction at that post.

## HAYTIANS EXCITED

THE FORTUNE BRINGER.

Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.-A. T. Stewart:

Alarmed Over Presence of German, Warship at Port au Prince.

FEAR REPETITION OF LUDER'S CASE

This Incident Occurred Just About Two Years Previous.

IMILAR CASE PENDING

PORT AU PRÎNCE, Hayti, December port yesterday coming from Puerto Piata, in the neighboring republic of Santo Demingo. The Nixe, which has a crew of 350 sailors and marines, mounts seventeen guns, and is commanded by Capt. Vor Basse, sainted the Haytian flag. The sa lute was returned by the forts. The arrival of the Nixe caused a general commetion that it occurred on the day before the an of Port au Prince by the Germans two

settlement of another dispute, in which presented some time ago by the Germ minister, Dr. Michabelies. Apropos of 1

minister, Dr. Michabelies, Apropos of the refusal of the civil tribunal of Port at Prince to pronounce a sentence in the Tip penhauser-Retmens affair, is still pending Dr. Michahelles' Claim.

Dr. Michahelles, It is said, maintains that the triounal had no right to declare itself negmpetent, and he asserts that if Haytian judges refuse to occupy themselves with the affairs of parties amenable to their jurisdiction, a kind of special court should be established at the legation to pronounce upon lawsuits which may be estimate originate between subjects of Germany residing in Hayti. It is pointed out, however, that such action would result in reducing the country to the system of the famous "cantinuaries." either fall flat by reason of failure to produce proof of charges or it will be one of the most sensational matters of the session.

It must have required a great deal of confidence on the part of those preferring the charges of bribery and corruption against him for them to have set for themselves such a task as they have. Not content to set forth a few alleged cases as samples of the manner in which they charge he used roney to secure his election, they go into specifications and offer to prove enough to deluge any dozen multi-millionaires if 29 per cent of the cases alleged could be proven.

The charges upon which the investigation before the Senate committee is based, signed by the governor of Montana, the state treasurer, the speaker of the Montana louse and others, and nearly 400 pages of appendix thereto, are published in the charges give a list, as published in this document, of more than fifty names of members of the Senate by Senator Carter, who is understood not to assume any responsibility for the charges. The signers of this memorial to the Senate by Senator Carter, who is understood not to assume any responsibility for the charges. The signers of this memorial to the Senate by Senator Carter, who is understood not to assume any responsibility for the charges. The signers of this memorial to the Senate by Senator Carter, who is understood not to assume any responsibility for the charges. The signers of this memorial to the Senate by Senator Carter, who is understood not to assume any responsibility for the charges of the Montana legislature and others alleged by them to have been paid to one individual; in others at \$2,000, and so on down to as low as \$2,000. The ellegation of the Montana in the state of the create in the time of the Luders affair. This was a case of greater importance than the present of the demand of Count Schwerin, the then of the demand of Count Schwerin

was imprisoned for several days, in spite of the demand of Count Schwerin, the then German minister at Port au Prince, without being brought to court. Finally two school ships of the German navy which were

ships of the German navy which were cruising in West Indian waters, received orders to proceed to Hayti. When Commandant Thiele dropped anchor in the harbor of Port au Prince, December 6, 1887, the whole population became extremely agitated, fearing disastrous consequences.

An ultimatum was sent to the Haytian authorities with the notification that only a few hours would be granted to the government for its acceptance, and the German guns were trained on the city. At 1 p.m., when the time limit expired and when everybody expected to hear the alarm gun, the signal of resistance, the two colored flags of Hayti flying on the mast surmounting the national palace were seen to be replaced by the white flag of surrender.

Germans Got Satisfaction.

Germans Got Satisfaction. Complete satisfaction was given to the Germans and an indimnity was paid to Luders. The surrender was due in a great part to the entreaties of the foreign ministers; but though it was honorable, resistance being practically impossible, the Haytian patriots have not forgotten that "black day" of December. This is why they consider that it is to cow them and compel an instant settlement of the Tippen-hauer case that the Nixe has arrived at their capital on the anniversary of that memorable day in 1897.

OPTION ON THE BIG FIGHT

Held by D. J. Tobin of San Francisco at \$56,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 21.— The Call says D. J. Tobin, a well-known sporting man of this city, who has offered \$50,000 in behalf of a syndicate to secure the Jeffries-Corbett fight for this city, has secured an option of sixty days in which to make a satisfactory deposit. If the contest occurs here it may be held by daylight in the open air.

LOVE LEADS TO LAUDANUM.

Romantic Ending of an Attempted Suicide in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, December 21.-John K. Gearhart of 1050 West Baltimore street took a desperate chance to compel the love of the girl of his choice. His attentions were received coldly by Miss Nancy Pickett of Poplar Springs, Howard county, Md., when he visited at a mutual friend's hous here last night. He went to a drug store and bought 10 cents' worth of laudanum returned to Miss Pickett's house with it and

swallowed it in her presence Her cries brought Patrolman Stalling, but Mr. Gearhart refused to be assisted to a hospital until Miss Pickett's desire for his Survival was made too plain to be doubted. Dr. Shook of the Maryland University Hospital then operated on him with a stomach pump and he returned to his love, all ending happily.

SCRANTON, Pa., December 21.-A strike began today at the Hyde Park and Oxford collieries of the D., L. and W. Co. The drivers went out, after making a demand for an increase of 10 cents per day, making a wage scale of \$1.47 per day. There is a possibility of the strike spreading to the other collieries operated by that company. Committees have been appointed to wait upon the superintendent of the coal department in the hope of effecting a settlement.

Strike in D., L. and W.'s Collieries